BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY *Amateur Theatre.*

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT the 6th Inst. WILL BE REPRESENTED

THE COMEDY OF

JOHN BULL,

OR, AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE.

DOORS to be open at Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Boxes and Pit 6 Rupees,—Upper Boxes 4 Rupees,—Gallery 2 Rupees.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This day, SATURDAY the 2d Instant,

AT 12 o'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE following articles belonging to the estate of the late Lieut. Robinson H. C. Marine,

VIZ.

1 Superior Mountain Barometer with spare Tube,

3 Superior Thermometers by Cary.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 4th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAY,

AT THE

FRENCH SHOP

NEXT DOOR TO

Co's

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 7th Instant,

A CHEST of new Publications, neatly half bound, and just imported, containing Buck's Beauties, Sayings and Doings, Perceval's Italy, Hawkins' Milton, French Revolution, Blacquiere's Greece, Pennington's Tour, Seely's Elora, Norman Conquest, Venice under the Yoke of Austria, Rameses, Gilmour, Pandarang Hari, Dictionary of Quotations, Heraldic Anomalies, Beckman's Inventions, Marianne, Writer's Clerk, Peep at the Pilgrims, Takings, Powley's Minor Atlas, Imperial Ditto &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 2d Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

PER ACIA FELIX,

A CALCUTTA BUILT

ENNET,

NESS,

L,

Street, 2d Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT MADRAS BUILT

BUGGY

AND HARNESS,

NEARLY NEW,

Price Rupees 700.

Meadows Street, 2d Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPPLY OF

PATENT

MERTON DOWN

HATS,

VIZ.

LADIES' Black and White Riding Hats, each.....	Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White.....	Ditto.	20
Broad Brim.....	Ditto.	25
Black and White..	Ditto.	15

dows Street, 2d Dec. 1826.

d Briggs

RECEIVED

LE

ION,

826.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

MR. MCVEIGH, with the view to insure to his Customers the contents of their orders for PASTRY, &c. at CHRISTMAS, begs to be favored with their commands as early as practicable from this date, as the contents of any orders coming to hand after the 21st inst. must not be *expected.*

A few Jars of excellent Mincemeat, and Orange Marmalade, will be for sale in the course of a few days.

Applications from Non-Customers to be accompanied with Cash;—and all those from the outstations, the Postage to be paid, otherwise they will not be received,

Hummums Street, Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.

OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

BEG most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen and the public at large, that they have received, per Ship Royal George, Captain Ellerby, and exposed for sale at their shop, two invoices of very superior Jewellery comprising,

Fine Gold Ladies coloured Watch Hooks, Chrystal Lockets gold mounted with glass for hair, Chrystal Crosses gold mounted, Scent Boffles, Diamond Center enamelled bord- fine Gold Chased Head Pins, handsome , ung Pearl Head Ornament, Topaz enter, Chrystal and Pearl Top Earrings, ystal Top do , and fine Gold Hooped do. Emerald Center, Coral fine Gold Spring Brooches, Pearl and Chrystal do , assorted rich Rings, Watch Seals and Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes, and various other choice articles.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1826.

Advertisement.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE begs leave respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public at large, that he has received and exposed for sale, at his Shop No. 12 in Hummum Street, next to Bhiccajee Merjee and Co.'s an assortment of Children's Choice Toys, of various descriptions; Glass Ware from Nash, consisting of neat glass-bottomed Globe Lamps of sizes, Cut and plain Table Shades, with best double plated Pedestals; Ditto Ditto double-branched, to match the above; Chamber Candlesticks with Shades, and large Looking Glasses; Soda and Seidlitz Powders; Carriage Laces; Green Morocco Skins; Patent Shot; Gunpowder; Improved Barley and Groats in powder, for making gruel in a few minutes; Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Oilman's Stores, consisting of Salted Salmon, Red and Pickled Herrings; and a few Kegs of Tongues, containing six in each;—also, the remainder of Pictures, Books and Caricatures, and Pictures in gold frames. &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

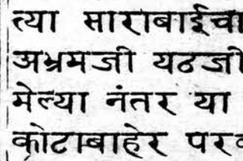
Advertisement.

IN pursuance to an Advertisement in the Bombay Summachar of the 5th June ast, the undersigned hereby give notice, that since they have partly disposed of the damaged Goods &c. saved from the wreck of the late SHIP CAUDEN BUX by Public Auction, and the net proceeds thereof are intended to be distributed to those entitled to it, in consequence requests that those persons who have not affixed their signature to the paper now in possession of the said undersigned, he or they do attend at the office of VICC ERJEE with- s fr eof, and there isfy with the ise their re- nitted after s —Dated

and HUND.

UTTA LOT- nad at the & SAUN-

Advertisement.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SARRABOYE, Widow of the late ENTJEE ESSOOBJEE Mestry Gurker, of the Jew Caste, on the 20th day of November instant, contracted with BHUCKTANEY BUZEE, Woman, and her son KISSONDASS, to dispose of her HOUSE, formerly the property of her late Son ABRAMJEE ENTJEE, deceased, (which on his demise with others descended to her), situated in the Bhendy Bazar on the Parell Road, without the Town Walls of Bombay, standing on the ground of the Hon'ble Company, measuring 28½ feet breadth, and 100 feet, including its compound, in length, and bearing assessment No. 101 for Rupees 3,100, and bounded on the East by the several huts of sundry persons of Agree Caste, on the West by the public Road leading to Parell, on the North by the House of Raimuttee Doodvalley, Woman, and on the South by the house of Nabob Goray Meya; any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable rights, he she or they are requested to make the same known to EDMUND COBB MORGAN Esq. Solicitor, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 25th November 1826.

श्री

जाहीर खबर

खबर देतो ऐसिजे मरणार ईस्त्रा यल यटजी ईसुबजी मेस्त्री घरकर त्याची विधवा स्त्री मारावाई इणे ह्या महिन्याचे २० तारखेस भक्तानी ब जि बाईको व तीचा लेक किल्लदास या संगें आपलें घर विकत द्यावयाचे साटें केले असे तें घर व गैर पूर्वी त्या मारावाईचा लेक कैलासवासि अभ्रमजी यढजी याचे होते ते तो मेल्या नंतर या बाईस आले हें घर कोटाबाहेर परळचे रस्त्यावर भेंडी बाजारांत आहे आणी त्या घरांची जागा सरकारी आहे जाग्यांची रुं दी २८। फुट व लांबी १०० फुट उयासुधां आहे आणि त्याजव प्याचा नंबर १०१ आहे याची त रूपये ३१०० यकतीशांस दील्ही असे ह्या घराचे पूर्वदिशेस आगरी लो कांचे जातीची झोपडी आहेत व त्या वे पछमदिशेस परळास जावयास मोटारस्ता आहे व त्याचे उत्तर दि शेस रेमती दुधवालिचे घर आ त्याचे दक्षण ोस न याचे घर लोकांचा द ण अथवा कांस वीनं मागनि सा पासोन नाही वे ल तारी

A PO A P

[redacted] informed, that [redacted] ancore in Black [redacted] d Planks, is open [redacted] all purchasers. in [redacted] n One Hundred Can- [redacted] e received in the current [redacted] e Presidencies, or in Dol- [redacted] drawn on unquestionable [redacted] iculars refer to Mr. WIL- NDERSON, at Allepey.

21st August, 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in all this month.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

For Passage to London,
THE NEW SHIP,
OF 600 TONS,
Now Building in Bombay Docks, will Sail for London about the 10th of February,
ALEX. HENNING R. N.
COMMANDER.

FOR Passage apply to Captain HENNING, at the Office of Messrs FORBES AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25th JANUARY 1827.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
NORFOLK,
OF 550 TONS REGISTER,
Alex. Greig Commander,

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known on application to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

Passage to England
To Sail about the 25th of this month,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FINE SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 2d December 1826.

For Passage to London,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
VALLEY-FIELD,
OF 350 TONS,
Capt. Thomas Johnson,

[redacted] ood accommodation for a [redacted] ngers [redacted] ill be dispatch- [redacted] th instant, and [redacted] aptain JOHN- [redacted] ssrs. FORBES [redacted] at Tellicherry. [redacted] t Dec. 1826.

[redacted] Castle, [redacted] Esq. [redacted] S. [redacted] lt, [redacted] the 20th [redacted] or passag [redacted] AND CO [redacted] at their office [redacted] ember 1826.

TO BE LET,

AN UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE situate at Mazagon, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ADAM and SKINNER. For the further particulars apply to PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE and SONS.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT MR. JACOB EYOOB'S house in Nisbit Lane No. 4, a few pipes of OLD MADEIRA WINE at Rupees 450 per pipe, and in bottles at Rupees 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 2d December 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

THE expected supply of Tickets in the above Lottery has been received, and may be had at the Office of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, Native Bankers, at the rate of 120 Rupees each Ticket.

Bombay, 2d December 1826.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at the following rates,

Whole Tickets.....	at Rs.	120
Half Ditto.....		65

Bombay, 2d December 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE
HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1826.

The Estate of Colonel J. A. Wilson deceased.

ALL Persons having demands upon this Estate are requested to transmit statements thereof, properly verified, to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. the Agents of the Executors, and to whom persons indebted to the Deceased are also requested to pay the amount of their several debts.

Bombay, 14th November 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMASJEE NOSERWANJEE Sooee, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to BAYIE, of Bombay, Parsee woman, the mother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day November 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ∙ મુંબઇવાલો ∙ પારશી ∙ મરનાર ∙ જાંમાંશા જનશરવાનજી ∙ શુજનાં ∙ એનાં ∙ ફેલા ∙ વીલનાં વશીએતનાંમાંનો ∙ અખતીઆર ∙ લેવા ∙ શાહુ ∙ શ્રી ∙ મુંબઇની ∙ જ્યુડીકેટરની ∙ શ્રુપરીમ ∙ કોરટ માં ∙ એ ∙ મરનારની ∙ માએ ∙ બાઇઆઇએ ∙ અ રજ ∙ કીધેછે ∙ જે ∙ મકને ∙ મલે — એ ∙ વાશતે ∙ શરવે ∙ લોકો ∙ એનાં ∙ બાબશતા ∙ જોએ ∙ તેનાં એને ∙ નકેર ∙ થાએ *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી ∙ નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬

જડમંડ ∙ કાબ ∙ મારજીન

વકીલ ∙

Advertisement.

APPLIC[redacted] having been made [redacted] the S[redacted] of Ju[redacted] Bombay, [redacted] and Test[redacted] widow o[redacted] ed, may [redacted] Esquire[redacted] said C[redacted] and app[redacted] intere[redacted] thereof. [redacted] 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Will you allow me, through your valuable paper, to offer a short reply to SPECTATOR, and at the same time to thank him for his courteous manner of indicating (in the Courier of the 11th September) an oversight in my letter of the 15th. He does me but justice when he conceives me above willingly giving an unfair impression in any controversy. The article of the Madras Military Fund Regulations he alludes to, had escaped me; but I felt certainly little inclination to refuse, to one salutary institution, the merit, or demerit, of joining with the Bombay Military Widows' Fund, in denying to widows, however amiable and virtuous, all benefits from the charity, if unable to prove that their great great grandfathers, or grandmothers, were not of oriental race—of that race who first possest and transmitted to Europeans all the religion, virtues &c. &c. they boast of. I perfectly remember the discussions on the point in 1817, and SPECTATOR must be aware that I did not commence this disquisition. The privation having been regularly determined on, and established, could only be similarly removed. S's declaration on the 2d of September, in support of it, was uncalled for, and indelicate to many estimable females, good wives and mothers, who suffer by the Regulation. His appealing to divines and religion, apparently in support of a regulation founded, at best, on pecuniary policy, was injudicious and falacious.

As such I opposed his reasoning. In the last paragraph of SPECTATOR's letter, he evidently touches on a new subject, though I think he ought to have avoided any thing that might be viewed like a scoff at the rules or precepts of the faith I imagine he professes. [redacted] what SPECTATOR [redacted] rules, though [redacted] dental to [redacted] structi[redacted] inc[redacted]

[redacted] tering into the holy state of [redacted] (whether devised by the legislature or by particular societies) have ever been found to increase, to create even, laxity of morals.

In pleading for the guiltless offspring of erring parents, I however cautiously avoided making any attempt to extenuate the latter's failings. Still, I can confidently assure SPECTATOR, that had the benefit of the Bombay Military Widows' Fund from its institution been indifferently conceded to the widows of all subscribers, Virtue alone (not colour of skin or proof of great grandsire's blood and country) establishing their claim—happy marriages would since have been more frequently celebrated, and the eyesore—the unions glanced at by SPECTATOR—would at the present moment be of much more rare occurrence.

"Non est sententia; verum est:
"Credite me vobis folium recitare simbyllæ!"

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HUMANITAS.

Asseerghur, November 19th 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS;
By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D NOVEMB[redacted]

No. 344 of 1826.—Mr. Dugald C[redacted] mitted on this establishment as a [redacted] in conformity with his appoint[redacted] rable Court of Directors, an[redacted] sign; leaving the date of [redacted] hereafter.

No. 345 of 1826.—T[redacted] rank and promotion [redacted]

Medic[redacted]

Surgeon A[redacted] P. Leslie reti[redacted]

Surgeon [redacted] tation of [redacted] 1826.

* Su[redacted] the aug[redacted] 1826,

S[redacted] ged[redacted]

consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, vice Maunsel proceeding to join the 6th Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1826.

No. 347 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. C. Robinson to be Captain, and Ensign N. H. Thornbury to be Lieutenant, in succession to Finlay deceased.—Date of Rank 6th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1826.

No. 348 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. B. Goodfellow, of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

No. 349 of 1826.—The duty on which Captain G. Moore was called to the Presidency, having closed on the 5th Instant, that Officer is permitted to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs from that date to the 31st of December next.

Captain Ogilvie will continue to act as Paymaster to the Surat Division of the Army during the absence of Captain Moore.

Bombay Castle, 24th Nov. 1826.

No. 350 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. Stamus C. B. is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the regulations, for a period of three years, to commence from the date of his departure from Berar to proceed by an overland route.

No. 351 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign F. D. Bagshawe to be Lieut. vice Wood deceased.—Date of rank 20th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 27th Nov. 1826.

No. 352 of 1826.—Capt. Molesworth, and Lieuts. Thomas and George Candy, are permitted to reside in the Southern Concan, and there prosecute the work on which they are engaged.

Bombay Castle, 29th Nov. 1826.

No. 353 of 1826.—William Newnham Esq. Chief Secretary, having returned to the Presidency, will resume the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.

[redacted] wh[redacted] has been re[redacted] cent intelligence fr[redacted] thing appeared to be go[redacted] and it was expected that ou[redacted] evacuate the place at an early period.

We have to announce the arrival of H. M. Ships Tamar, Captain Bremer, Athol, Captain Murray, and Pandora, Captain Jervoise. These ships anchored in the harbour yesterday.

We are afraid that the severe gales which were lately experienced from the South-West must have been very extensive, and that the damage to the Native coasting traders must have been considerable. A letter which we have received from Cutch mentions, that there had been a storm at Bhooj during the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November. Several substantial built bungalows in camp had suffered, and some injury had been done in the town of Bhooj. The Ryots had however been unfortunately the greatest sufferers, by this unseasonable and unusual occurrence.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

description. The great mart for the polished Agates, &c. is Cambay, where the material and the labour are both so cheap, that a seal stone of the best sort may be purchased for one rupee, and the most beautiful set of female ornaments that can be selected, does not cost more than fifty—the price of ordinary sets varies from eight rupees to twenty-five.

The papers that occupied the attention of the Society were a successful case of Fungus Hœmatodes, by Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macpherson, of Bauleah, a case of Tumor of the eye, successfully removed by Mr. Clark, of Gorakhpur, and cases of Consumption, with practical remarks, by J. Bird, Esq. A. M., Surgeon of the Sattara Presidency, Bombay. This latter complaint, although not so common in India as in the northern countries of Europe, is by no means so unfrequent as is usually supposed, and when it does occur, is equally fatal, such advantages may be derivable from a warmer climate, being more than counterbalanced by the disposition to those complaints, which extreme heat is calculated to engender, and that general debility which it occasions. When the malady is fully confirmed, medical treatment is of as little avail here as in Europe. As preventative of its occurrence, however, where the disposition to it exists, attention to the general health, and particularly to the state of the skin, by the use of flannel and the flesh brush, possesses the like efficacy with similar precautions in colder climates, and is peculiarly essential in the great variations of temperature, to which most parts of India are liable.---*Govt. Gaz.*

[*India Gazette, November* 9.

The following Circular was issued yesterday from the Bankshall:—

List of Passengers, &c. by the following Ships—

Per H. C. Ship Research.—Lt. Col. T. Hunter Blair, 87th Regt. H. M.; Paymaster John Sherlock; Lieut. and Adjutant John Hassard; Lieutenants Hy. Baylie, Wm. Stafford and Andrew Cockrane; Lieut. George Laughton, By. M. on Medical Certificate; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wm. Murray; 136 Non Commissioned Officers Rank and File and 40 followers H. M. 87th Regt.

"Total loss of the Ship *Fyzul Curreem* on Sunken Island. No lives lost, the Crew arrived safe. Two days previous to the *Research's* sailing from Rangoon, through Basseen Creek."

Per Isabella.—Mr. Edward Oniell and F. Challis.

Per Bombay Merchant.---Mr. and Mrs. Law and Capt. John Laird.

Per Gilmore.---Mrs. Laws and two Children; Mrs. Macvitie and Child; Misses Imlach and Mary Kyd; Lt. Macvitie, Commanding Troops; Lieuts. Day and Fowles and Child; Assist. Surg. Llewellyn, in Medical Charge; A. Imlach and W. Bedell, Esqrs; 18 European Artillerymen, 4 ditto Women and 3 ditto Children; 159 Native Artillerymen, 35 ditto Women, and 45 ditto Children.

[*John Bull, November* 13.

This morning's Report announced the arrival of the Brig *Bucephalus*, from Amherst Island the 31st October, and the *Almorah*, from Rangoon 27th. On Saturday, the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Research*, from the latter place, was reported, with part of His Majesty's 87th Regiment: the rest were to follow shortly, was understood, in the *Ernaad*.

By the *Research*, advices have been received from Rangoon to the 22d October, which continue to afford satisfactory accounts of the state of our relations with the Burman authorities: amongst other evidences of the feeling which prevails amongst them, is the treatment of the Captain, Officers, and Crew, of the *Fyz el Kureem*, the loss of which vessel off Cape Negrais is announced in the Shipping Reports. Those who escaped from the wreck were treated in the most kindly manner by the Burmese Officers of Bassein, and not an article brought on shore from the wreck was lost.

In consequence of the approaching evacuation of Rangoon, Sir A. Campbell had thought it expedient to issue a Public Notification to that effect, and desiring all persons having claims on the Public Department, or authorities attached to the British Army, to prefer the same without delay, for final adjustment. The Burman Deputies afterwards, on waiting upon the Commissioner, urged their request, that he would not leave the place till perfectly convenient, and readily acquiesced in the prospective occupation of Martaban for a month or so longer, until the Cantonments at Moel-main should be ready for the reception of the troops.

By the same opportunity, advices have been received from the Tenasserim provinces, which represent them as in the most flourishing condition. By the judicious establishment of small military posts in the situations most exposed to the Siamese incursions, and by the establishment of friendly relations with that power, confidence had been restored to the inhabitants, and old Tenasserim and other places, which had been formerly deserted, again presented a cheerful, industrious, and increasing population. The price of labour had risen nearly to double its amount on our first taking possession of the province, and the crop of 1826, had exceeded in the proportion of one-third that of 1825; the latter being about 18000 and the former 25000 baskets of Paddy. The only interruption to the increase of the population had occurred at Mergui, where the Small Pox, brought by some of the restored captives from Bankok, had committed great ravages. By the end of September, however, it appeared to have exhausted its virulence, and, a supply of vaccine matter having been received, would, it was hoped, prevent the malady from again exercising that destructive influence, by which these countries have hitherto been, from time to time, depopulated. No communication had been received from Mr. Crawfurd, since his leaving Henzada, but native reports were current of his arrival at Ava, and his having met with a most cordial reception.

The native papers, which notice Sir Charles Metcalfe's progress towards Jaypur, make no mention of any attempt to interrupt his advance, or intimate any likelihood of his incurring personal peril. In fact, nothing of the kind had occurred, and Sir Charles arrived safely at Jaypur on or about the 24th of last month. We do not anticipate from the information we have been able to collect, that the squabbles for a paramount influence at the Court of Jaypur, during the minority of the young Raja, are of a nature at all calculated to require any military demonstration.

Native Papers.---Jaypur. On the 6th of October, Chautha Ram had an audience of the Dowager Rani, and reported the result of his conference with the Resident. On the seventh, the Sirdars were invited to assemble at the Residency, to which the Rani replied they should go thither on the day following, after which the Rani and the Maharaja proceeded to Sukh Nivas. Thakur Megh Sinh having put the sword of the Maharaja into a palaukeen, and directed an escort of horse to attend, went to the house of Madho Sinh, and after condoling with him, proceeded to the temple of Rupa Vidarana, where he presented five rupees as an offering, and receiving some of the consecrated food, dispatched it to the Maharaja, to whom several of the chiefs offered presents of ceremony. On the 8th, according to the note from the Resident, Hookem Chund, Munshi Munalal, Megh Sinh, and other chiefs visited him, after which they returned to Sukh Navas, and in council, determined upon a statement to be submitted to the Resident. On the 10th, a letter from him, requesting that the Sirdars might not be sent to him, as he was indisposed, was received, after which the Maharaja went forth, and ascended the throne, whilst the different chiefs presented their Nezrs. The body guard, who on the occasion of the Deshera, had been stationed with the sword of the Maharaja, now returned, and dancers were dismissed with a donation of 1000 rupees.

Ludhiana. --Captain Dund, in charge of the cantonments, had paid a visit to Shuja al Mulk, in which he had four hours conversation, and took with him a memorial on his departure.---*Shems al Akhbar.*

Delhi.---On the 13th of October, the son of Udeu Ram reported that the following distribution of the pension had been made, 22,000 Rupees for household expences, 14,000 for establishment, 8500 to the pay office, 5000 to the heir apparent, 2000 each to Mirza Selim, Mirza Baber, and Mirza Timur Shah, and 500 to Welaiti Begum. On the 14th, in the evening, His Majesty visited the inner apartments to see the preparations made and partook of the religious celebrations there observed, after which he returned to the mosque and heard the service read. On the 16th, Mr. Thomas, with the chief men, paid their respects to His Majesty.

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.---On the 30th of September, His Highness visited the temple of the Akalis, where he distributed 500 Rupees in sweetmeats, and declared that he was about to undertake an expedition, from which, if he returned victorious, he would present an offering of 5000 Rupees. On the 1st October, Kherg Sinh was ordered to hold his troops in readiness to march.

Sir Charles Metcalf, on the 14th of October, was at *Patudhi*, and had sent his tents further forward. It is reported that he means to march to Jaypur. The Vakil of Juggut Sinh, the son of Durjan Sal, represented, that his master was ready to wait upon the agent, but his attendance was declined, and he was referred to Mr. Thomas. The Vakil of Madho Sinh stated, that his master's agent, Behari Das, having kept to himself five out of the ten thousand Rupees granted as his allowance, and seized some of his elephants, Madhoo Sinh requested permission to dismiss him from his employment, which was granted.

Dacca.---On the 21st October, the sons of Mir Ashref Ali, of Dacca, Sayid Ali Mehdi and Sayid Hli Hasan, were invested by John A'hmuty, Esq. Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal, with honorary dresses, and the titles of Khan and Behadur, in mark of the satisfaction entertained by government with the conduct of their father in the late war, in facilitating the movements of the troops through the district. The ceremony was attended by all the principal persons, Native or European, at the station, and the Governor General's letter was publicly read. On the 23d, Mir Ashref Ali gave a splendid dinner and entertainment to the English residents: on the next day, he entertained all the Armenian, Greek, and Portuguese residents, after which, three days were appropriated to the Mohammedan gentry of Dacca, and one to the Hindus.---*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Murder.---We learn that one Golokroy, a Rajpoot, and resident of Seyaldah, having suspected the conduct of his wife, (although all the endeavours which jealousy could devise, had failed to discover any irregularity), was led to the cruel act of murdering her; he perpetrated the crime in the night of the 18th Kartik, while she was asleep, and after a slight quarrel in the morning. In the evening the husband had appeared to be satisfied with her conduct, and had gone to bed as usual, when he took an opportunity in the night of stabbing her. After putting an end to the poor woman's life, and possessing himself of all her gold and silver ornaments, Golukroy made his escape, and no traces of him have yet been discovered.

Fatal Accident.---We learn, that on Friday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two persons, who were both a little tipsy, were passing through the Chitpoor Road near Bag-Bazar, and at the same time, a Hindoostany came up to the place on horseback. One of the two men, who was most helpless, tumbled under the feet of the animal, and his left arm and head were utterly crushed, besides receiving several wounds in other parts of his body.---*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

[*Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 13.

English News.

THE NEW TIMES.—JULY 6.

Hamburgh Papers to the 27th ult. have been received. Under date of St. Petersburgh, June 14, it is mentioned that a new harbour has been made in the sea of Azoff, at Cape Berdianski, 200 wersts from Taganrok, to promote the exportation of corn, and a Central Maritime Establishment is now forming at Kertsch, on the Black Sea.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Great anxiety has been manifested by the speculators on the Stock Exchange respecting the state of the Quarter's Revenue, and confident hopes were entertained by most of them, that this Evening's Papers would relieve their anxiety; that, however, has not been the case, for the accounts are not yet prepared for publication, therefore, they will have a few more hours for their operations before their "hopes and fears" are set at rest. A strong feeling has pervaded the minds of many of these gentlemen to-day that the amount of the deficiency has been considerably exaggerated, and some of them have been speculating upon that probability. Consols have continued improving; they have been done so high as 78⅞, but the closing price was 78¾, with a firm appearance and a great deal of business doing. Exchequer Bills are 6s. pm.; India Bonds, 9s. pm.; New 4 per cent, Scrip, par.

Mr. Southey is returned from the Continent, and is at present in town. He has written, we understand, a letter to the Earl of Radnor, expressive of his sense of the high honour which the Noble Lord has so unexpectedly conferred upon him; but at the same time stating that, with his very limited income, he does not think it would be prudent or right in him to take his seat in the House of Commons for Downton.

Court of King's Bench, Westminiser, June 21.

THE KING V. LORD HARBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against the defendants for having, on the 20th of June last, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, assaulted a watchman, named Addison.

The defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

The Common Sergeant and Mr. Evans conducted the prosecution. Mr. Tindall and Mr. Law, appeared for Lord Harborough; and Mr. Wightman appeared for the defendant, Capt. Bayley.

Mr. Common Sergeant having stated the case for the prosecution, called the prosecutor,

Richard Addison—I am a watchman of St. George's, Hanover-square. About one o'clock of the morning of the 20th of June last, I was on [illegible] Bond-street, near Conduit street. [illegible]rough was going along the opposite side of the way making a noise, and calling out "Yo, ho." I told him to desist from making that noise, or else I should take him to the watch house, as there was a Lady ill in the street, and I had orders to keep the street quiet. He said, he should cry out as often as he pleased, and accordingly he called out louder than before. I then sprung my rattle, and crossed the street, in order to take him into custody, but he ran away and I followed him: I overtook him at the door of Stevens' Hotel, and seized him by the collar. The door of the hotel was then opened, and several Gentlemen came to the assistance of Lord H., and I was dragged in the coffee-room, where I was attacked by Lord H. and the other gentlemen. Some watchmen came to my assistance. The defendant, Mr. Bayley, then came down stairs, stripped off his coat, and began to knock me about, and Lord Harborough called out for the poker, (now produced,) and having got it in his hand, he said, "Now for Waterloo." (Laughter.) He struck me with it several times on the bare head, and bent the poker; I bled very much; Mr. Bayley was also beating me; this occured near the coffee-room door. I can't say whether any body gave my Lord the poker, or whether he took it himself. They then pulled the cape of my coat over my head; and dragged me upstairs; Lord Harborough said, "Now, Bayley, pay him—damn him, kill him." Mr. Bayley struck me with his fist between the eyes. Some other watchmen came to my assistance, and got the defendants away from me, and I then made my escape. I again got into the coffee-room and the defendants pushed the other watchmen out of the room. In consequence of the severe beating I received, I was not able to do any thing for three weeks. I have a wife and family, and have no means of subsistence except my labour.

Witnesses for the defence contradicted this statement in various particulars, and described the watchman to have been insolent.

Mr. Common Sergeant having replied,

The Lord Chief Justice summed up. The first question for the consideration of the Jury was, had the watchman, before he entered the house, been apprized who Lord Harborough was? If the Jury should be of opinion that the watchman had been told who his Lordship was, and therefore might bring him forward next day to answer any charge which might be preferred against him, the defendants were entitled to an acquital, because a watchman entering a man's house, under such circumstances, must take the consequences of his own illegal act.

The Jury immediately found the defendants not Guilty.

The Court sat until seven o'clock.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

"St. Patrick is a gentleman,
And comes of dacent people,"

says the old song; and be that as it may, [illegible] seems to stand upon his gentility in *St. G*[illegible] at least; for the celebration of his annive[illegible] this year, in that chosen district of his---[illegible] oun dear place in Englant," produced only [illegible] charges of disorderliness, and not a broken [illegible] amongst them! The parties charged were [illegible] Denny, Patrick Hearne, Margaret Delan[illegible] Mary Lane; and of these, Mary Lane [illegible] only one "brought to the fore"---the [illegible] having taken the liberty of dropping off, [illegible] one, in their walk from the watch-hou[illegible] police office!---a circumstance which [illegible] for the constable, and his brethren of th[illegible] a very severe reproof from the sitting M[illegible] Mr. Dyer. Mary Lane, the poor oul[illegible] "seventy-six years in the world, and [illegible] 'em getting her little bit of a living [illegible] ha'p' orth's of matches;" had taken [illegible] drop too much in regard of St. Path[illegible] life to him!" and that small drop t[illegible] use of her feet entirely, by getting [illegible] so that she could not get up out [illegible] when the watchman civilly told [illegible] of that? and consequently he [illegible] his back to the watch-house. [illegible] she said---"Och! then, your ho[illegible] rick comes but wunst a year, an[illegible] so see another may be; and yo[illegible] nour wouldn't be afther sending [illegible] tur to a cowld prison, sure, [illegible] dthrop in her head wuns[illegible] admonished and discharged [illegible] the same," she wished his h[illegible] hundred thousand blessings[illegible]

A young fellow of most e[illegible] made up at all points in th[illegible] mode, was brought before M[illegible] night, charged with having s[illegible] of muslin from the shop of M[illegible] linen-draper, in Oxford-street[illegible]

It appeared in evidence, th[illegible] who gave his name John Ow[illegible] prosecutor's shop that same [illegible] quired whether two ladies [illegible] there for a gentleman they e[illegible] them. "No, Sir," was th[illegible]

gentleman-like sort of question. "Oh! then they will be here in a few minutes, no doubt," rejoined the prisoner, "and I will wait for them if you will permit me." "Certainly, Sir," replied the master of the shop; "pray walk in, Sir, and take a chair;" for he thought it would be a breach of good manners to suffer so gentlemanly a personage to stand waiting for ladies in a public shop, especially when it was highly probable those ladies were coming to become customers; so he showed our gentlemanly prisoner into the select show-room at the back of the shop, and having handed him a chair, he left him to his repose. He had not reposed himself more than five minutes, however, when he came forth in the public shop again, saying, he recollected a call he had to make in the neighbourhood, and if the ladies came in whilst he was away, they must be requested to await his return. Now, there was nothing very singular in this, and therefore he was bowed out as politely as he had been bowed in; but, at the same instant, one of the assistants missed a couple of muslin dresses from the show-room; and this circumstance being instantly communicated to the master, he ran after the supposed gentleman, brought him back into the shop, and found the two muslin dresses, containing, as aforesaid, sixteen yards, carefully stowed away in the crown of the supposed gentleman's *chapeau*. Whereupon, he was delivered into the custody of a constable, who brought him before the Magistrate: and the Magistrate now asked him what he had to say why he should not forthwith be committed to prison.

He replied, that he had nothing at all to say, except that he certainly had *possessed himself* of the muslin, and that he was driven to do so by *distress*.

The Magistrate observed, that he did not look like a person in distress, and asked the constable whether he had searched him?

The constable replied, that he had, and he had found eight sovereigns and eight shillings in his pockets.

The Magistrate directed that this circumstance should be added to the evidence, and the parties bound over to prosecute; but as it appeared that a large quantity of pawnbrokers, duplicates, tickets for shawls and other articles of drapery, were also found upon his person, which articles he had probably "*possessed himself of*" in the same way as the muslin, he was remanded for another examination, in order to give the rightful owners an opportunity of reclaiming them.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Abraham Wiggs, a hackey-coachman, was brought before Mr. Dyer on Saturday se'nnight, charged with having feloniously retained possession of a purse of money which had been accidentally left in his coach by Mr. W. G. Johnson, a gentleman from Norwich, at present sojourning at the Hanover Hotel, in Hanover-square.

This Abraham Wiggs, and his coach, were hired by Mr. Johnson, on Friday morning, to take him from the Hanover Hotel, on a visit to a friend in Kensington; and, on their arrival there, the fare was paid, and the coach discharged by the servants of the house. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Johnson missed his purse—which contained a 10l. bank note, ten sovereigns, and some silver; and, recollecting that he had taken it from his pocket for the purpose of paying the toll at Knightsbridge turnpike, he felt confident that instead of returning it to his pocket, he must have dropped it on the seat of the coach, and there left it. Luckily he remembered the number of the coach; and, on his return to town in a few hours after, by applying at the hackney-coach office in Essex-street, Strand, he ascertained the address of the owner of the coach; and having procured the assistance of Scholefield [illegible] officer of this establishment), they went together to the owner's yard, determined to remain there until Abraham Wiggs should drive his coach home. After waiting nearly two hours, Abraham Wiggs drove into the yard; when the officer immediately asked him whether he had not driven a gentleman to Kensington this morning? Oh! yes---he perfectly recollected that. And did you look into your coach after having sat the gentleman down? No; he had not looked into it since. Then you have found any money to-day? No---none at all [illegible]! (a phrase of "the *Fancy*" for the smallest possible coin). You are sure you have not? Oh! quite sure, for I'd go tell a lie about it! Why you have left his purse in your coach this time. Can't help it!---I've had many gentlemen, and ladies too, in my coach to-day, and may be some of them have left it. The officer now told him to jump down from the box, for he did not believe him, and must take the liberty of searching his pockets. Wiggs did as he was desired, but very leisurely; and during the search, he made up his mind to confess, "for he was no sooner [illegible] he said to the officer, "I know I have found; I have found a bank note, tucked under one of the cushions." Having this, he opened his hand, and displayed Johnson's identical ten pound note, and some silver together.

Wiggs told him that the purse contained the note and some silver, as well as [illegible]. "Aye, like enough," replied Abraham Wiggs, "and I *reckon* I'll keep the note under the cushion and be off with the purse and the money." He reckoned without his host, for his pockets instantly searched, and [illegible] and a half, besides a quantity of silver, being found in his pockets, he confessed that he had taken the whole of the money and threw the purse away.

He made no defence whatever before the Magistrate, and he was committed to Newgate for trial. It is a curious fact, that the same Abraham Wiggs has, within these few weeks, brought an action at law against a lady (in whose service he had lived as a coachman) for accusing him of dishonest practices, and he actually obtained a verdict with twenty pounds damages.

REMINISCENCES OF ANTHONY GROANER, Esq.

"Bas Bleus, Blue Stockings, Blue Bags. Blue Ruins."
Williams's Wells.

MR. EDITAR,---I don't know whether my *epistolary* correspondence has ever struck you as being particularly well aimed or pointed, but I can assure you that all my friends and acquaintance are struck dead, as I may say, with surprise, and wonder how a woman can write so. Ah! they little know what our sex are capable of when their energies are once put in motion (when I say *energies* put in motion, I beg, Mr. Editar, that you will not read as Mr. G. always does when I write---*tongues* put in motion"). As for Mr. Ballymaclaughter, the gentleman from the sinister kingdom, of whom I have spoken before, he is quite enraptured (as he says) with my penmanship (*penmanship!* you must excuse him; he's an Irishman, and means *penwomanship!*)—and he says my letters possess all the humour of a Mollyaire, with the biting satire of a Vultair; and were I to write solely on man, manners, and politeness, my style would equal Chesterfield's; and, if on polyticks, equal Swift's or that of Junius, the great unknown, whose biography, by the way, Mr. Bally talks of writing. But polyticks, as Mr. G. says, is out of my spere—in fact, a subject which women ought not to meddle with, because, as he says, they are not suffishently red to be able to enter deeply into the "tide of the affairs of man," and to dive into the current causes which keep States afloat, and are apt to judge too supperfishally, and, consequently, to form erroneous opinions from what things seem, not from what they really are. Well, perhaps we are the better for it; you never hear of a woman being fined or confined for *libels*, nor executed for *high treeson*. And yet I could relate several antidotes of women who have been great polyticnal philosophers, but to be sure they were almost all French women, who, you know, are more accustomed to mix in the society of the "lords of the creation" than we, and consequently to imbibe their sentiments and masculine principals, and therefore to be more competent to discourse on polytickal economy than (though perhaps not so well on domestic economy) as we reserved English women. However, if I chose, I think I could prove that even we, English women, are fully capable of knowing, judging, writing, and speaking of polyticks, and the proper form of the government of man; and I could bring several instances and eminent examples of highly-gifted females to prove it, such as Lady Morgan, Harriet Wilson, Mrs. Glasse, Rosa Matilda, Mrs. Shelly, Mary Ann Clark, Mrs. Ramsbottom, &c., besides other litterairy ladies composing bas-bleus, or blue stockings; though why they are called *blue stockings* I cant guess, unless it be because they were originally edicated in the Blue Coat School, where the poopils all ware blue stockings and petticoats. Now, in my opinion, they had better call themselves *blue-bags*, which would be more appropriate, expressive, and better understood by the generality of the female sex, who are more in the habit of using the blue-bag than pen, ink, and paper; or, as our Betty calls them, "the *blue ruins*." "I'm sure our missus be as good a polyteakittle philawserpheress nor any on 'em, and I wonders she dont get netiated among the *blue ruins*, what master talks so larnedly about—I warrant me she could have as good chracter for litterarary cleverness from every place nor any what belongs to 'em." Thus says our Betty, whom I hired as a servant of all work, though I now make a kind of companion of her; but, poor girl, she scarcely knows a great A from a bull's foot, as the saying is, though she knows pretty well, speaking metaphorically, like Mrs. Glasse, a trotter from a cow-heel. Yet let not the well-tutored and boarding-school misses, whose heads are filled with other people's brains, as I say to Miss G., despise poor humble Betty; let them recollect that there were no National Schools nor Meshanics Institutions at the time she was born and bred; nevertheless, let them recollect that the girl has had sufficient instruction thus to bring her thus far into life, and I trust she has sufficient knowledge to carry her through the remainder of the world with honour and credit---she possesses virtues which many of "ye wot not of." She is clean, and sober, a good cook, and a frugal housewife, and still keeps that which she brought with her from her last place---a "*good character*." But dont suppose, Mr. Editar, I am now advertising for her; she neither wants a place nor a husband, though, perhaps, were she inclined to change, the latter would be more acceptable than change, the former, which is very natural, and who can blame her?

"For let us all do what we will,
Nature will be natur still."

And I should be glad to see the girl married myself, provided her husband were not a poet.

On reperusing the foregoing [illegible] I perceive that I have been unusually sentimental---perhaps [illegible] cause, as there is an [illegible] ing remarks, it might otherwise lead the "saints," who read your paper, into an opinion that I am not as good a Christan as I ought to be, and that I show a tendency towards the principals (*principals*, forsooth! Heaven forgive me!) of the Fleet-street Reformer. Now, reformation is what I never think at all about, nor is it proper that I should while Mr. G. lives, because he hates all kinds of *changes* whatsoever.

How melanchely and Mr. G---ified it makes one to see the playbills, like undertakers, all in funeral black, "on Wednesdays and Friday during Lent," as is printed on the top of them! And then, the blood-red bills of the Oratorries and Orreries, look so horrifying, especially these dull times, when we want something exhilirating: when, instead of being funeralized with grave chaunting and lecturing, we want to have our spirits elevated and re-vivified. For my part, the more I am debarred from my usual enjoyments, the more I long to resume them, and I am sure to feel a greater desire to see a humourous play on the above black letter days than on any other. I can't bear, somehow, to see a funny mouth shut! I can't bear to see a theatre's doors closed, like the lantern jaws of "lean and hungry Cassius," when he frown'd on Kæsar. They seem to say to our ecclesiatical legislators---"You are not content to fast in Lent yourselves, but you make us *fast* too!" Neither do I think it can be agreeable to the actors; in fact, no Lent can be pleasing to them, unless it be, as the pawnbrokers say, "Money Lent!" Were it not for some enterprising individuals, who are bold enough to break through existing regulations, and contrive means of keeping the nails out of our coffins by their wit, we might die of a species of Lenten-*ennui* sort-of-a-disease, in which the patient is seized with paroxisms of despair, and he eagerly grasps at any sprig of enjoyment he sees sprouting out, to save him from slipping into the black sea of eternal melancholy. Such an individual is Mr. Henry, of the Adelphi Theatre; such a sprig is his entertainment of "*Odd Sayings and Doings.*" Such an individual is Mr. Williams, of Sadler's Wells; such a sprig is his entertainment of "*Wine and Walnuts*," which, you must know, we went to see on last Wednesday evening, and, I can assure you, I was vastly entertained. There was *Mr. Fondly*, whose wife, as he says, "is a woman capable of making any man happy; he was happy---he is happy now---heigho!" and *Mr. Narvous*, who put me in mind of---but I mention no names. Then came the conjuring and musical glasses, and the phantasmegory, which exhibited several notorious characters in their proper colours---as Mr. Williams himself, Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Kean, and his Majesty George IV., which caused the people to huzza every much. By the way, I think the populace have got very loyal ever since Mr. Hunt has been a blac-king merchant ---don't you? Then Mr. W. raised the Princess Charlotte, surrounded by cherribums and serriphums, and an angel flew down and carried her up to heaven; which put me in mind of what the poet says.---

"He raised a goddess to the skies,
She drew an angel down."

Now, all these characters, with a thousand others, were done by Mr. Williams himself, which induced Mr. Ballymaclaughter to say, that "Sadler's Wells" ought to be called "Williams's Wells," at any rate during Lent. However, in my opinion, I think for the sake of the good opinion of the Gas Light Companies and Wax and Tallow Chandlers, when Mr. W. exhibits his phantasmegory again, he ought not to leave the Theatre in utter darkness---he ought to recollect that all his audience are not *light* characters; neither have they all *light fingers*, although they may have *taper* ones: not that I mean to make any *wicked* insinuations, for that would be a *burning* shame.

I recollect reading in your newspaper, that the whole of the speaking part of the [illegible]tioned entertainment was written [illegible] Mr. Hudson, who, I have heard, is a famous song writer, like Anacreon Moore---only Mr. Moore has never written any thing funny, like Mr. H. I wonder whether this Mr. H. is married? if he is, I think his studying and thinking, writing, and inditing, must 'make Mrs. H. very unhappy, and often, as Mr. Kemble used to say---at least he would mine, were I his, and he like Mr. G,

"Fill her bones full of *aiches*," (*aches*).

I understand that he is to sing at the Druids' Concert on next Wednesday evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and I have made up my mind to go and see him, in order to make a comparison, and see if he has the same physiogonomy, and the same marks, bumps, and appearances as Mr. G. Yours, &c.

March 18th. MRS. GROANER.

PORTUGAL.

From the contents of the following letter, it would seem that there is an objection to the Emperor, Dom PEDRO, ascending the Throne of Portugal, founded on the ancient laws of that Kingdom. To what extent a party is ready to support this objection we are not prepared to say. In the mean time, accounts to the 5th May, received by the way of France, distinctly state that the EMPEROR has abdicated the Throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, now about nine years old, and that a marriage is to be solemnized between her uncle, the Infante Dom MIGUEL, who, for the present, can be considered in no other light than a close prisoner in Vienna. This marriage is by no means a project:

To the Editor of the Morning Ch[illegible]

Sir,---For some time past several Engli[illegible] French Journals have studiously inserted [illegible] cles, insisting on the legal right of inheritance to the Crown of Portugal, held by Dom Pedro, now Emperor of Brazil, without any one hitherto stepping forward to explain the nature of this right so alleged. This zeal, on the part of foreign journalists, indicates that the articles alluded to are not casual, but rather designed, and almost induces a belief that there is some secret intention to disturb the legal right of inheritance in an ancient Monarchy, although that right has been avowed and explained by many public writers of eminence, particularly Montesquieu. No doubt, Dom Pedro, as the eldest son of John VI, holds a right to the Crown of Portugal, but as this right is derived from the laws of the Monarchy which secure it to him, by these same laws also is the right in question regulated. The position in which the Emperor placed himself with regard to the Crown of Portugal by raising Brazil into a separate and independent Power, those very same laws distinctly define and establish. Without recurring to the fundamental basis on which the Portuguese Monarchy was constituted *in perpetuum*, into an independent State, separate from any other, and with a Prince or Sovereign of its own born in the country, it will only be necessary to read the leading Resolutions of the Portuguese Cortes, held in 1641, composed of the three Estates of the Kingdom! which Resolutions were confirmed as the general law of the land, by the Letters Patent, of 12th Sept. 1645. By this law it is solemnly declared and proclaimed, that the Portuguese Monarchy is excluded from the possibility of belonging to a foreign Sovereign, it being therein further determined, that in case the Sovereign should assume another Sovereignty, in consequence of the children he may have, that Sovereignty he has so abandoned shall descend to the next in line, on whom the Kingdom of Portugal devolves, where he, the next in line, shall be received as the Sovereign and legitimate successor, it being distinctly proclaimed that he shall moreover reside in the capital of Portugal. Is not this clearly the case in point? King John VI. by assuming the title of Emperor, and by sending over to his eldest son, Dom Pedro, the Letters Patent, mentioned in the Treaty of Brazillian Independence, which thus became acknowledged, constituted in his own dominions two separate States, the empire of Brazil and the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarves. Dom Pedro, by this means, and by virtue of the fundamental laws of the Monarchy, is legally established in the inheritance that belongs to him, whilst the kingdom of Portugal and Algarves, according to the very same principles, devolves to the second brother, the Infante Dom Miguel. Reasons of great weight demand that this principle should be followed. The Empire of Brazil thereby acquires legitimacy in its foundation, and the Kingdom of Portugal a guarantee for its security.

When the English and French Journals come to the point of inheritance, they hesitate and evade the main question, for it certainly happens that the above peculiarities in the Constitution of Portugal are by no means unknown. That kingdom, in fact, is not absolutely hereditary. The succession is conditional---clear and distinct laws pointing out the order to be followed. A Princess, for example, is deprived of her right to the Crown, she and her lawful descendants, by marrying a foreign Prince; and scarcely a century ago an instance occurred in which it was necessary for the three estates, assembled in Cortes, to allow the children of the King's brother to succeed the Throne, the King having died without lawful issue. The laws rendered this formality indispensable.

If the peace and well-being of Portugal are wished, it is necessary to look carefully into the case in question. Interested parties may have interested views, but the ancient laws of a realm are not to be wantonly overturned to gratify their ambition. At a time when the powers of Europe have proclaimed and sanctioned the principles of legitimacy, and declared that they will have them inforced, they cannot be hardy enough to seek to overturn the very laws on which those principles have been founded for ages—they cannot wish to level with the ground an edifice that has been the pride and boast of an independent State, ever since it held rank among nations. When Great Britain intervened in the negociations which led to the independence of Brazil, clearly she constituted herself the guarantee of those laws by which both States were governed. In contravention of those laws she could not have stepped forward on such an occasion. This subject, independent of the interest it involves in favour of a people with whom Britain has been allied and intimately connected from their very commencement as a nation, and with whom, side by side, her sons recently fought for the salvation of Europe, assumes a peculiar character at the present moment, as any precipitate step may be attended with the most serious consequences, for which, in great measure, the Cabinet of St. James's will be answerable, owing to the lead they have taken in the affairs of Brazil and Portugal. The same principles observed in other nations, must be enforced on the present occasion, otherwise the example will be pernicious. Ambition and intrigue must not be made triumphant by the subversion of old and fundamental laws. Principles, as old as the Monarchy itself, must not be sacrificed in a hasty manner. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that this subject be discussed and

d to the bottom, and as this can only be ne in such a capital as that of Britain, where the liberty of the press exists, I have ventured to address the preceding pages to you, humbly soliciting their insertion in your estimable paper, which will render an essential service to many old Portuguese, who venerate the laws of their ancestors, and among them, your obedient Servant,

A DEFENDER OF LEGITIMACY.

Lisbon, May 19, 1826.

A CLERK'S BLUNDER.—A parson reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it after him. The clergyman read as follows: ---"Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk, who could not exactly catch the sentence, repeated it thus:—"Moses was an *oysterman*, and made *ointment* for the *shins* of his people."

SCOTCH LOGIC.—A Scotch peasant was one day beating his wife for some reason or other: what that reason was does not appear: but as the Caledonian phrase runs, "it wasna for building kirks;" on hearing the affray, the mother of the beaten wife rushed *ben the house*, and interfered. "What!" cried the angry husband, "am I not to thrash my ain wife when she deserves it?"—"Ye may thrash *yer ain wife*, John Tamson," replied the Scotch virago, "but de'il palk my banes *if ye shall thrash my dochter*."

A very affecting sermon being one day preached in a country church, every one wept, excepting one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest? "Oh!" said he, "I belong to another parish!"

The ancients had white walls on purpose for inscriptions in red chalk like our handbills, of which the gates of Pompeii show instances. Plutarch mentions expedients similar to our handbills, used by tradesmen to obtain custom. Houses were let by a writing over the door, and auctioneering bills ran thus: "To be sold, a good and well-built-house." And "Julius Proculus will have an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts." But the crier was the chief advertiser; and we hear of Mayors keeping criers, and a common horn or trumpet being used.

The Drosera Rotundefolia may now be found on Hampstead-heath. This unobtrusive but interesting plant appears to require animal matter for its nourishment, and is furnished with an apparatus for catching flies; the leaves are radiated with hairs, on the end of which is a brilliant drop of viscid fluid, which, if a fly touches, it becomes entangled; the filaments then curve towards the centre of the leaf, bringing their prisoners with them, and [illegible]ing him there till he wastes away. A plant kept free from flies vegetated strongly, but never bloomed. This and the D. Latifolia, are the only natives of this country that have this property; but several exotics require this sort of food, and some have been successfully supplied with beef!---*Examiner*.

LORD NELSON'S HUMANITY.---Human nature is very frail. No man ever had a stronger sense of justice than Lord Nelson. He was by no means an immoral man, and his connection with Lady Hamilton could easily be justified. He was loath to inflict punishment, and when he was obliged, as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with a hurried step---ran to the gangway---made his bow to the marine general, and reading the article of war the culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain do your duty." The lash was instantaneously applied, and consequently the sufferer exclaimed, "forgive me, Admiral, forgive me," he would look round with wild anxiety, and, as all his officers kept silence (when the fellow really merited his punishment) he would say, "what [illegible]speak for him---ave[illegible] of battle

myself.---I believe that I like partridge-shooting; but I believe that I like the partridges which others have shot, better.---When I pay others, I believe that two and two make five; but when others pay me, I believe that ten and ten make fifteen.---I believe that Eliza's husband is a public calamity.

Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces on the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea. By J. B. Frazer. 4to pp. 384. London, 1826. Longman and Co.

(From the Literary Gazette, May 27.)

OF Mr. Frazer's Journey into Khorasan we rendered an account at the time of its appearance; and as this volume may be considered a sequel to that work, further observation is uncalled for, except simply to say, that it possesses the advantages of greater brevity and condensation in the narrative, and of more interest in the personal adventures. Speaking of the cholera morbus, it is related,—

"Amongst the multitude that died of this disease, there was one old man, whose story was somewhat singular. His name was Mushedeen Allee Akbar, he was of low origin, and had once served as cook to an English officer, at the court of Abbas Meerza, after which, he supported himself by keeping a small cook's shop in the bazar. It happened that he had a very pretty daughter, who, being observed by one of the caterers for the royal seraglio, was spirited away, removed to the harem, and became, as is usual in such cases, one of the king's wives. The poor father was by no means satisfied when he heard of the high promotion which his daughter had attained, and resolved to leave no means untried for recovering her. Aware that this was quite out of the question without a propitiating present, he set himself to work hard for a considerable time, almost starving himself to save every penny; and by these means, and the sale of all he had, he contrived to raise seventy tomauns, with which he went to court to ransom back his child. With some difficulty he obtained access to the presence, and told his business; upon which the shah, flying into a huge passion, real or pretended, exclaimed, 'What! you old wretch, is the honour done to you by the king of kings in making your daughter his wife not enough? but you, forsooth, must be discontented and wish to have her back again! you must be taught more wisdom.—Here,' cried he to the attendants, 'take that old vagabond, and beat him soundly.' The poor man's heels were instantly tript up, and he received a severe bastinado on the soles of his feet. After this cruel operation, which the shah very calmly witnessed, his majesty had the seventy tomauns taken from him, and ordered him to be turned out of the palace, saying, 'You old idiot, you have been well served for your folly; you have sold all you had to take your daughter from a situation where she was as well as possible, and you have lost your money and your pains; get home with you to your business, and don't play the fool so again.' * * *

"Not content with celebrating the death of Hu[illegible]doossain during the festivals called [illegible]um, which lasts for a month in the year, after the manner of other good sheeahs, they enact the tragedy which represents the death of these brothers, and cry and groan for them every Friday, and generally also some other day of every week; some employ three days in this worthy manner, and among other ceremonies observed on the occasion, a dish of pillaw is brought and presented to the persons who enacts the part of the Prophet; and he is told, that God finding it to be excellent, had sent this dish to regale his favourite from his own table. This singular piece of mummery, of the truth of which I was assured by several persons, and among them, by Meerza-Abdool-Rezak, is the more extraordinary, and evinces an ignorance and superstition the more gross, because attributing human wants to the Almighty, is in opposition to the usual Mahometan tenets. Another being told of the admirable rice and milk, and apples, which are promised to the just in paradise, expressed himself as exceedingly surprised that pillaw was not enumerated among the good things to be enjoyed there. 'Oh,' said a third, 'at that time God had not learned to make pillaw; no doubt it will be forthcoming there now!'"

At Saree "there is a Jumah Musjid in the town. This term is applied to the principal mosque of any place, and either is derived from *Jumah*, the Mahometan Sabbath, or from *Jumah*, which signifies a *crowd*, or *assembly*. That in [illegible]ion is in newise remarkable, except for a [illegible]camore that overshadows an open space [illegible]was another of equal size and [illegible]court of the mosque, but [illegible]d some time ago by [illegible]idea that whenever [illegible]of one thou-[illegible]taneously; [illegible]ase with [illegible]ne

tion passing in the air fell to the ground; and no one, since that hour, has been able to discover the remainder of the treasure."

A Persian opium-eater is thus described:—

"I particularly remarked a number of large glass bottles, ranged upon shelves in a sort of court to which he alone had access. These, he slyly confessed to me one day, held wine, of which indeed the old gentleman was a great admirer. He had, I discovered, some disposition to sooffeeism, or freethinking, and took care accordingly to enjoy the privileges of a dervish, although not so bold as to dispense with the externals of religion. On the contrary, he was strict in the performance of all rules and ceremonies in public, though in private he thought it unnecessary to constrain himself. I have frequently known the hour of prayer arrive, without the least attention being paid to it by my worthy friend Ramzoun. Indeed, at that hour the old gentleman was far otherwise engaged; for, among other laudable effects of his dervish habits, or more probably of the debauched practices of his youth, he had become an opium-eater, and regularly every night about sunset took his dose, consisting of two pills, each about two grains. I believe he also swallowed a similar quantity in the morning. It was curious to watch the old gentleman as the period of his diurnal indulgence approached. He was generally seated, quite cross and irritable, in his accustomed place by the window, moulding the pills in his hand, whilst he waited impatient for the moment when he was to be made happy. He never allowed himself to anticipate the fixed time, lest, as he said, the desire might increase upon him, and he was fully sensible of that danger. As the luxurious and quiet influence of the drug stole over him, the harsh expression of his features would give place by degrees to a tranquil and happy calm. Woe to the menial or dependant who should venture to approach him before the appointed time! but in about twenty minutes afterwards, all was good humour, and he was ready to converse and to joke with all about him. Frequently, as we sat together, he has described these sensations, while I, on my part, could see them working in his countenance; and he sometimes spoke to me with fear of the consequence of the habit, as if he believed it would one day destroy him: but he always comforted himself by observing, that he would not permit it to grow upon him, and asserted he had not increased his dose for many years." * * *

"On the 12th of May, every thing being arranged, we left Amol at six in the morning, and bent our course northward towards the sea, which is about twelve miles distant from the town. Our road passed through a succession of thick forests; and I believe our guide lost his way, for he led us a distance of several miles in the bed of a stream, the water of which was so dirty that our horses could not distinguish the holes interspersed throughout its channel, into which they constantly plunged up to the girths. Nevertheless, this forest was thickly peopled, small groups of houses appearing every quarter of a mile among the trees. The wood consisted of oak, sycamore, and a great many very noble alders, rivalling the others in girth and height. The sea-beach, which is narrow, is composed of sand and gravel, and bordered by hillocks of sand overgrown with dwarf-oak, wild pomegranates, plums, black thorn, and the like. This ridge of sandy knolls appears to have been thrown up by the surf of the sea, at a period when its waters stood at a higher level than at present. Behind them lies a quantity of stagnant water, the overflow of rivers and streams, whose free course to the sea has been stopt by the bars of sand which its waves have occasioned: from this stagnant lake, which is of no great breadth, a quantity of marshy ground, chiefly covered with alder trees and sycamore, extends to a considerable distance towards the interior. Thus the sea-coast of the Caspian offers to an invader the dreary prospect of a thick marshy forest, without a sign of cultivation, or even of human life, or the vestige of a path by which to arrive at the inhabited country. We continued winding for an hour amongst these hillocks of sand, and under a hot sun, until, crossing a rapid and dangerous stream, we emerged upon the beach; and taking advantage of the hard wet sand by the water's edge, we continued our way, refreshed by the breeze, and with a firmer footing than the parched hillocks had afforded. It was curious to observe the alarm of our Arab and up-country horses at their first sight of the sea: they started, snorted, tossed their heads, and stamped with their feet; nor could they be for a long time prevailed on to approach, far less to enter, its waters, the gentle but continued motion and noise of which kept their apprehensions alive. Indeed some of them could not be reconciled even to walking upon the firm wet margin, though so much more pleasant than the deep dry sand further from the water. We remained for the night at a small village not far from the beach, called Izzut-deh, where the prince's order procured us a decent lodging, and what provision we required. In this neighbourhood the Abdool-Malekees live, a tribe descended from the Eels of *Lour*, and who, though they have quitted their wandering life, and become fixed inhabitants [illegible]villages, have not yet quite renounced their [illegible]g propensities. They are said to amount [illegible]three and four thousand families, and [illegible]Allee Asker Khan, lives at a place [illegible]furlongs from hence, called Sarmee [illegible]nst these marauders it was necessary [illegible]and the ketkhodah, or chief ma-[illegible]llage, furnished us with a guard, [illegible]ection we slept secure.—May [illegible]utiful morning; and we began [illegible]so as to enjoy it fully. There [illegible]fluence of a fresh and dewy [illegible]xhilarating and soothing; [illegible]I ever experienced this [illegible]than during this journey [illegible]n Sea. The hot and [illegible]ent us, sadly jaded, to [illegible]ften, too, after a scan-[illegible]rvations of the hea-[illegible]ept me from sleep [illegible]ght often failed to [illegible]But the morning [illegible]om our dark and [illegible]ating influence of [illegible]w around us all [illegible];—the blue sea—[illegible]forests, interspersed [illegible]cottages—the mountains rising [illegible]o a height of six thousand feet, [illegible]riety of form and tint,—all wea-[illegible]body or mind, speedily fled be-[illegible]wer of such stimulants. Our march

this day led us to Alleeabad, a distance of about twenty two miles entirely along the sea-beach. This beach consists, for the most part, either of sand or gravel, but sometimes beds of large round pebbles occur, which are troublesome and dangerous for the horses. Sand-hills every where rise above the shore, and beyond them the line of stagnant water called Moordab (literally 'dead water') by the natives, and formed by the numerous rivulets that run from the interior: the mouths of these are frequently shut up by bars of shifting or quicksands, in which any beast that should attempt to pass would inevitably be lost; and to find the path across these is one of the most difficult and indispensable duties of a guide. These moordabs are fringed with deep jungle, behind which are to be found the villages nearest the sea-side, as if taking advantage of this natural line for a protection from sea-ward. As our eyes became practised, we could detect little paths here and there, plunging into the thickets and leading to these villages; but by detours so intricate, that without a guide it would be impracticable to make them out. This day we observed a number of nets, both hanging out to dry and left in the water for the purpose of catching fish; the buoys made use of to suspend them were formed of a species of gourd, called cud loo, the same which is used for calleeons (Persian smoking pipes) in Mazunderan. We saw a fisherman take from one of them several fish of a fine white colour, which, at the distance we were from him, looked like herring; and many large shoals were to be seen glittering in the water, with plenty of cormorants diving and swimming among them; sea-eagles, hawks, and gulls, were also hovering in abundance, and a number of 'sea-dogs,' as the natives call them, which are a species of otter, were swimming about at no great distance from the shore. One of these we found dead upon the shore; another I shot from the beach. They were about three feet and a half long, including a short tail, had four webbed feet, their head resembled that of an otter, and their body was covered with thick and fine brown hair. These were all new objects for us, and the interest they inspired served to lighten a hot and tiresome march. I tasted the water of the sea at this and several other places during our journey along its banks, and found it in most instances barely brackish, and sometimes so fresh that our horses would drink it readily. This was no doubt owing to the number of large streams which flow into it from the mountains of Mazunderan and Gheelan; but I have been informed by persons who have made passages to Astrakan, that even in the parts furthest from shore, the water is by no means very salt."

On crossing the Suffeedrood for Resht, the author says—

"During the time we were detained on the banks of the river, our attention was disagreeably attracted by a most sickening stench, which we found to proceed from a prodigious quantity of dead and putrid fish of very large size, covering the shores, and lying equally thick upon the islands formed in the bed of the river. They were a species of sturgeon, and at first I was inclined to believe they had been thrown ashore by some great flood; but more minute inspection shewed that each had been cut open by a sharp instrument, which led me to suppose that they had been caught and opened for some part of their intestines, and then thrown aside as useless. This I afterwards found was the case. The Russians rent the river, and catch in it a great quantity of sturgeon; part they salt for the Astracan market; but from part, they only take the roe or caviare, and the isinglass which lies attached to the back part of the stomach; the rest of the fish they reject and leave to rot. I could never ascertain the true reason of this: perhaps the fish which yields roe is out of season for curing: perhaps it may be of a different species from that which they cure in other places, and send to Astracan."

This selection will serve to shew the entertaining character of the work.

Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France during the Revolution; with original and authentic Anecdotes of Contemporary Sovereigns, &c. [illegible] the Journals, Letters and Conversations of the Princess Lamballe. By a Lady of Rank, [illegible] confidential service of that unfortunate Princess. 2 vol. 8vo. London, 1826. Treuttel and Wurtz, Treuttel, jun., and Richter.

(From the Literary Gazette, 10th June

NOTWITHSTANDING the many memoirs [illegible] published relative to the period of which the volumes treat, the present contribution to its illustration will be received with a high degree of interest. Of the authentic nature of these memoirs, we do not imagine that any doubt can be entertained: the author must be well known, by her own description, and were she other [illegible] claims to be, a direct contradiction would [illegible] be given to her whole story. It may, therefore, be received as truth, that she was in the confidential services of the Princess [illegible] that she enjoyed very superior opportunities of knowing the movements and feelings of the family of France; and that the Princess left papers in her hands which threw light over many of the most remarkable [illegible] of this strange, pitiable, and sanguinary [illegible]

With such strong claims to attention, intrinsic qualities, this account is [illegible] more acceptable by the matters to which [illegible] —the profligacy and intrigues of a [illegible] and unprincipled courtiers—the scandotes—the pictures of manners—the [illegible] velopement of secret springs of action—the complication of events—the progress of errors, till they engulfed a nation in the most dreadful atrocity—and the [illegible] of the conclusion, form a subject of attention, wonder, horror, and sympathy [illegible] narrative fiction ever bodied forth. The drawback upon the work, as a work of history, is a certain want of delicacy in the facts and in painting some scenes [illegible] agreeable to the most polished circles of France, are calculated to excite [illegible] from the eyes of British females, and to impute as a fault; for what is [illegible] indecorous among one people, is decent among another—it is public [illegible] many cases, makes the decency [illegible] the same thing: we only regret that a production should have such a [illegible] —a blemish, too, which must [illegible] tracting many of its striking [illegible] (thus) limited Review. [illegible] priety do, we now proceed [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

The author's sentiments respecting three ladies whose *literary* efforts have made them well known to the world would naturally claim an early notice in the *Literary Gazette*;—we allude to Mad. de Genlis, Mad Campan, and Lady Morgan. Of the first she says,

"I was riding in the carriage with the Princess Lamballe, when a lady drove by, who saluted my benefactress with marked attention and respect. There was something in the manner of the princess, after receiving the salute, which impelled me, spite of myself, to ask who the lady was. 'Madame de Genlis,' exclaimed her highness, with a shudder of disgust, 'that lamb's face, with a wolf's heart and a fox's cunning.' Or to quote her own Italian phrase, which I have here translated, '*colla faccia d'agnello, il cuore d'un lupo e la dritura della volpe.*' When we arrived at my lodgings (which were then, for private reasons, at the Irish Convent, where Sacchini and other masters attended to further me in the accomplishments of the fine arts), 'Sing me something,' said the princess, '*Cantate mi qualche cosa.*' 'for I never see that woman' (meaning Madame de Genlis) 'but I feel ill, and out of humour. I wish it may not be the foreboding of some great evil.' * * *

"The Duke of Orleans, then Duke de Chartres, was never a favourite of the queen. He was only tolerated at court on account of his wife, and of the great intimacy which subsisted between him and Count D'Artois. Louis XVI. had often expressed his disapprobation of the duke's character, which his conduct daily justified. The Princess Lamballe could have no cause to think of her brother-in-law but with horror. He had insulted her, and, in revenge at his defeat, had, it was said, deprived her, by the most awful means, of her husband. The princess was tenderly attached to her sister-in-law, the dutchess. Her attachment could not but make her look very unfavourably upon the circumstance of the duke's subjecting his wife to the humiliation of residing in the palace with Madame de Genlis, and being forced to receive a person of morals so incorrect as the guardian of her children. The dutchess had complained to her father, the Duke de Penthievre, in the presence of the Princess Lamballe, of the very great ascendancy Madame de Genlis exercised over her husband; and had been requested by the queen to use her influence in detaching the duke from this connexion. But she had too much gentleness of nature not presently to forget her resentment. Being much devoted to her husband, rather than irritate him to further neglect by personal remonstrance, she determined to make the best of a bad business, and tolerated Madame de Genlis, although she made no secret among her friends and relations of the reason why she did so. Nay, so far did her wish not to disoblige her husband prevail over her own feelings, as to induce her to yield at last to his importunities, by frequently proposing to present Madame de Genlis to the queen. But Madame de Genlis never could obtain either a public or a private audience. Though the queen was a great admirer of merit, and was fond of encouraging talents of which Madame de Genlis was by no means deficient, yet even the account the dutchess herself had given, had her majesty possessed no other means of knowledge, would have sealed that lady's exclusion from the opportunities of display at court, which she sought so earnestly. There was another source of exasperation against the Duke of Orleans, and the great cause of a new, and though less obstrusive yet perhaps an equally dangerous foe, under all the circumstances, in Madame de Genlis. The anonymous slander of the [illegible] was circulated through all France by the other; [illegible] and spleen and disappointment feathered the venomed arrows shot at the heart of power by malice [illegible] ambition! Be the charge true or false, these anonymous libels were generally considered as the offspring of this lady; they were industriously scattered by the Duke of Orleans; and their frequent refutation by the queen's friends only increased the malignant industry of their inventor. * * *

"The queen certainly visited the former governesses as she had done the Dutchess de Duras, and many other frequenters of her court parties; but she [illegible] the Dutchess de Polignac's her court; and [illegible] courtiers of that court, and, I may say, the [illegible] personages of all France, as well as the mi[illegible], and all foreigners of distinction, held there [illegible]sual rendezvous: consequently, there was no[illegible]wanting but the guards in attendance in the [illegible] apartments, to have made it a royal re[illegible], suitable for the reception of the illustrious [illegible]ages that were in the constant habit of visit[illegible]ese levees, assemblies, balls, routs, picnics, [illegible], supper, and card parties. I have seen la[illegible] the Princess Lamballe's come from these [illegible]parties with their laps so blackened by the [illegible]ies of gold received in them, that they have [illegible]liged to change their dresses to go to sup[illegible]lans a *chevalier d'industrie*, and young mi[illegible]pendthrift, has made his harvest here. Thou[illegible]ere won and lost, and the ladies were ge[illegible]the dupes of all those who were the co[illegible]ulative attendants. The Princess Lam[illegible] not like play, but when it was necessary [illegible]lay, and won or lost to a limited extent; [illegible]escribed sum once exhausted or gained, [illegible]. In set parties, such as those of whist, [illegible]layed, except when one was wanted; [illegible]g herself on the score of its requiring [illegible]n than it was in his power to give to [illegible]eluctance to sacrifice her partner; [illegible]ve heard *Beau* Dillon, the Duke of [illegible] Edward Dillon, and many others, [illegible]nderstood and played the game much [illegible]any who had a higher opinion of [illegible]. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was ad[illegible] parties at the Dutchess de Polignac's [illegible]ning to Paris; but when his connex[illegible]e of Orleans and Madame de [illegible]wn, he was informed that his [illegible]pensed with. The famous, or [illegible] Beckford was also excluded."

[illegible]n, a memoir-writer of the same [illegible] gives, among other opinions, [illegible]ch we the rather quote, as it ex[illegible]n pretensions.

"[illegible]now,' however, that at my time [illegible]r a lapse of thirty years, I should [illegible]o the arrangement of the papers [illegible]bined to form a narrative, had I [illegible]e work of Madame Campan upon [illegible]t. This lady has said much that is [illegible] the queen, but she has omitted [illegible] she has misrepresented, not, I dare [illegible] but from ignorance, and being [illegible]. She was often absent from the [illegible]uch occasions must have been compelled to obtain her knowledge at secondhand. She herself told me, in 1803, at Ecouen, that, at a very important epoch, the peril of her life forced her from the seat of action. With the Princess Lamballe, who was so much about the queen, she never had any particular connexion. The princess certainly esteemed her for her devotedness to the queen; but there was a natural reserve in the princess's character, and a mistrust, resulting from circumstances, of all those who saw much company, as Madame Campan did. Hence, no intimacy was encouraged. Madame Campan never came to the princess without being sent for. An attempt has been made since the Revolution, utterly to destroy all faith in the alleged attachment of Madame Campan to the queen by the fact of her having received the daughters of many of the regicides, for education, into her establishment at Ecouen. Far be it from me to sanction so unjust a censure. Although what I mention hurt her character very much in the estimation of her former friends, and constituted one of the grounds of the dissolution of her establishment at Ecouen, on the restoration of the Bourbons, and may possibly, in some degree, have deprived her of such aid from their adherents as might have made her word unquestionable,—yet, what else let me ask could have been done by one dependent upon her exertions for support, and in the power of Napoleon's family and his emissaries? On the contrary, I would give my public testimony in favour of the fidelity of her feelings—though in many instances I must withhold it from the fidelity of her narrative. Her being utterly isolated from the illustrious individual nearest to the queen, must necessarily leave much to be desired in her record. During the whole term of the Princess Lamballe's superintendence of the queen's household, Madame Campan never had any special communication with my benefactress, excepting once, about the things which were to go to Brussels, before the journey to Varennes, and once again, relative to a person of the queen's household, who had received the visits of Petion, the mayor of Paris, at her private lodgings. This last communication I myself particularly remember, because on that occasion, the princess addressed me in her own native language. Madame Campan, observing it, considered me as an Italian, till, by a circumstance I shall presently relate, she was undeceived. I should anticipate the order of events and incur the necessity of speaking twice of the same things, were I here to specify the express errors in the work of Madame Campan. Suffice it now, that I observe generally her want of knowledge of the Princess Lamballe; her omission of many of the most interesting circumstances of the Revolution; her silence upon important anecdotes of the king, queen, and several members of the first assembly; her mistakes concerning the Princess Lamballe's relations with the Dutchess de Polignac, Count de Fersan, Mirabeau, the Cardial de Rohan, and others; her great miscalculation of the time when the queen's confidence in Barnave began, and when that of the empress mother in Rohan ended; her misrepresentation of particulars relating to Joseph the second; and her blunders concerning the affair of the necklace, and regarding the libel Madame Lamotee published in England with the connivance of Calonne; all these will be considered, with numberless other statements equally requiring correction, in their turn. What she has omitted I trust I shall supply; and where she has gone astray, I hope to set her right; that, between the two, the future biographer of my august benefactresses may be in no want of authentic materials, to do full justice to their honoured memories."

To Lady Morgan our author is not so indulgent. She writes thus—

"It now only remains for me to mention, that I have endeavoured to arrange every thing derived either from the papers of the Princess Lamballe, or from her remarks, my own observation, or the intelligence of others, in chronological order. It will readily be seen by the reader where the princess herself speaks, as I have invariably set apart my own recollections and remarks in paragraphs and notes, which are not only indicated by the heading of each chapter, but by the context of the passages themselves. I have also begun and ended what the princess says with an inverted comma. All the earlier part of the work, preceding her personal introduction, proceeds principally from her pen or her lips; I have done little more than changed it from Italian into English, and embodied thoughts and sentiments that were often disjointed and detached. And throughout, whether she or others speak, I may safely say, this work will be found the most circumstantial, and assuredly the most authentic, upon the subject of which it treats, of any that has yet been presented to the public of Great Britain. The press has been prolific in fabulous writings upon these times, which have been devoured with avidity. I hope John Bull is not so devoted to gilded foreign fictions as to spurn the unadorned truth from one of his downright countrywomen; and let me advise him, *en passant*, not to treat us beauties of native growth with indifference at home; for we readily find compensation in the regard, patronage, and admiration of every nation in Europe. I am old now, and may speak freely. I wish it were in my power to include a certain lady in these kingdoms, who has recently written upon Italy, in my opinion between accuracy and foreign fable. This [illegible] quite unencumbered by the fetters of [illegible] has either been deceived, or would [illegible] deceiver, respecting the replacing [illegible] horses at Venice. I was present [illegible] and when I cast my eyes over [illegible] Morgan upon the subject, it m[illegible] the account of a country so ve[illegible] me endeared by a residence [illegible] among real friends of hum[illegible] faith, drawn by a hand s[illegible] rate. As for her accoun[illegible] tria and Maria Louisa, [illegible] been at Venice at the [illegible] she did come there, [illegible] her imperial father [illegible] mother-in-law, the [illegible] the emperor. Th[illegible] after the restora[illegible] Lyssippus. Besi[illegible] *timonæ Santæ*, [illegible] performances in [illegible] from the event [illegible] ing. Sometimes [illegible] pers, which have [illegible] may retain inaccuracies. [illegible] say, I have been careful—at le[illegible] voured so to do—to save my c[illegible] shield, beneath which all writers [illegible] power to take shelter, the never-failing *salva con dotta*, the *on dit*. But neither the Count nor the Countess Cicognara, whatever their private reasons may be to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Austrian government relative to themselves, could ever have asserted such flagrant falsehoods to Lady Morgan; the circumstances being too notorious even to the ciceroni of the Piazza, whose ignorance has spoiled the books of so many of her ladyship's predecessors."

We are sorry that the accounts of the marriage of Maria Antoinette come under the class of our unquotable articles: the author ascribes a great deal of the hatred which she stirred up in the breasts of the French court to her love of simplicity in dress. This habit, it seems, did not suit the habits of the ladies about her: and one of the monstrous results of the total neglect of his youthful bride by the Dauphin, is stated in detail—an attempt of Louis XV. to supplant his own grandson in her affections!! No wonder that a curse fell upon this kingdom.

"'Louis XV. now began to act upon his secret passion to supplant his grandson, and make the dauphiness his own queen, by endeavouring to secure her affection to himself. His attentions were backed by gifts of diamonds, pearls, and other valuables, and it was at this period that Boehmer, the jeweller, first received the order for that famous necklace, which subsequently produced such dreadful consequences, and which was originally meant as a kingly present to the intended queen; though afterwards destined for Du Barry, had not the king died before the completion of the bargain for it."

The Cardinal de Rohan was another of the wretches whose guilty course of life contributed largely to force on the Revolution; about a more accomplished scoundrel, it never has been our fate to read.

"'The subtle Rohan designed to turn the anxiety of Maria Theresa about the dauphiness to account, and he was also aware that the ambition of the empress was paramount in Maria Theresa's bosom to the love of her child. He was about to play a deep and more than double game. By increasing the mother's jealousy of the daughter, and at the same time enhancing the importance of the advantages afforded by her situation to forward the interests of the mother, he, no doubt, hoped to get both within his power; for who can tell what wild expectations might not have animated such a mind as Rohan's, at the prospect of governing not only the court of France, but that of Austria?—the court of France, through a secret influence of his own dictation thrown around the dauphiness by the mother's alarm; and that of Austria, through a way he pointed out, in which the object that was most longed for by the mother's ambition seemed most likely to be achieved! While he endeavoured to make Maria Theresa beset her daughter with the spies I have mentioned, and which were generally of his own selection, he at the same time endeavoured to strengthen her impression of how important it was to her schemes to insure the daughter's co-operation. Conscious of the eagerness of Maria Theresa for the recovery of the rich province which Frederick the Great of Prussia had wrested from her ancient dominions, he pressed upon her [illegible] assurance that the influence of which [illegible]ness was capable over Louis XV. by [illegible] beauty's charms acting upon the dotard's admiration, would readily induce that monarch to give such aid to Austria as must insure the restoration of what it lost. Silesia, it has been before observed, was always a topic by means of which the weak side of Maria Theresa could be attacked with success. There is generally some peculiar frailty in the ambitious, through which the artful can throw them off their guard. The weak and tyrannical Philip II., whenever the recovery of Holland and the Low Countries was proposed to him, was always ready to rush headlong into any scheme for its accomplishment: the bloody Queen Mary, his wife, declared, that at her death the loss of Calais would be found engraven on her heart: and to Maria Theresa, Silesia was the Holland and Calais for which her wounded pride was thirsting. But Maria Theresa was wary, even in the midst of the credulity of her ambition. The Baron de Neni was sent by her privately to Versailles to examine personally whether there was any thing in Maria Antoinette's conduct requiring the extreme vigilance which had been represented as indispensable. The report of the Baron de Neni to his royal mistress was such as to convince her she had been misled, and her daughter misrepresented by Rohan. The empress instantly forbade him her presence. The cardinal, upon this, unknown to the court of Vienna, and indeed to every one, except his factotum, principal agent, and secretary, the Ab[illegible] Georgel, left the Austrian capital, and [illegible] Versailles, covering his disgra[illegible] leave of absence. On seeing [illegible] felt enthusiastically in [illegible] confidence he disc[illegible] observed town[illegible] firmation o[illegible] mitted th[illegible] had t[illegible] own counsel, never communicate their [illegible]tion to the empress, but leave the whole m[illegible] his management, and only assure him that h[illegible] forgiven, he would pledge himself to arra[illegible] things to her satisfaction. The dauphiness, n[illegible] wishing to see another raised to the throne over her head and to her scorn, under the assurance that no one knew of the intention, or could prevent it, but the cardinal, promised him her faith and favour; and thus rashly fell into the springe of this wily intriguer. Exulting to find Maria Antoinette in his power, the cardinal left Versailles, as privately as he arrived there, for Vienna. His next object was to ensnare the empress, as he had done her daughter; and by a singular caprice, fortune, during his absence, had been preparing for him the means.'"

Into these we will plunge no further: suffice it to say, that they are of unrivalled falsehood, forgery, and rascality. Except the Duke of Orleans, Egalité, no superior villain figures in these memoirs. Take an example. The Princess Lamballe was married to a son of the Duke de Penthievre, and the Duke d'Orleans, then Duke de Chartres, to a daughter of the same illustrious family.

"'The Duke de Chartres, then possessing a very handsome person and most insinuating address, soon gained the affections of the amiable Madamoiselle Penthievre. Becoming thus member of the same family, he paid me the most assiduous attention. From my being his sister-in-law, and knowing he was aware of my great attachment to this young wife, I could have no idea, that his views were criminally levelled at my honour, my happiness, and my future peace of mind. How, therefore, was I astonished and shocked, when he discovered to me his desire to supplant the legitimate object of my affections, whose love for me equalled mine for him! I did not expose this baseness of the Duke de Chartres, out of filial affection for my adopted father, the Duke de Penthiévre; out of the love I bore his amiable daughter, she being pregnant; and, above all, in consequence of the fear I was under of compromising the life of the prince my husband, who, I apprehended, might be lost to me if I did not suffer in silence. But still, through my silence, he *was* lost—and oh, how dreadfully! The prince was totally in the dark as to the real character of his brother in-law. He blindly became every day more and more attached to the man who was then endeavouring, by the foulest means, to blast the fairest prospects of his future happiness in life! But my guardian angel protected me from becoming a victim to seduction, defeating every attack by that prudence which has hitherto been my invincible shield. Guilt, unpunished in its first crime, rushes onward and, hurrying from one misdeed to another, like the flood-tide, drives all before it! My silence, and his being defeated without reproach, armed him with courage for fresh daring, and he too well succeeded in embittering the future days of my life, as well as those of his own affectionate wife, and his illustrious father-in-law, the virtuous Duke de Penthievre, who was to all a father. To revenge himself upon me for the repulse he met with, this man inveigled my young, inexperienced husband from his bridal bed to those infected with the nauseous poison of every vice! [illegible] youth! he soon became the prey of every re[illegible] upon dissipation and studied debauchery, till, at length, his sufferings made his life a burden, and he died in the most excruciating agonies both of mind and body, in the arms of a disconsolate wife and a distracted father;—and thus, in a few short months, at the age of eighteen, was I left a widow, to lament my having become a wife!'"

More in our next.

The *Representative* Newspaper gives some curious mistakes of translation from English into German, as furnished by a transfusion of Mr. Crofton Croker's Irish *Fairy Tales* into that language. "He looked up into my face rather *vexed* like," is rendered, "he looked up, and seemed to me as if he were made of *wax*"—*als ware er von wachs*; and, "I and the other geese flew after him *as fast as hops*," stands, "as nimbly *as if we were springing in the dance*." But in noticing these whimsical errors we should remember the difficulty of translating the cant phraseology and idiom of Ireland into any other tongue: as for the brogue, it is impossible.

Vision.—It is stated, we know not on what authority, that there is some peculiarity in the atmosphere around the Isle of France, which, at particular times and places, enables practised persons to discover vessels at an extraordinary, and [illegible] other situations, [illegible] possible.